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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Who's in South Dakota's Labor Force this Labor Day?

South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 68.9 percent in 1988. This means that approximately 69 people out of every 100 South Dakotans 16 years of age and older were either working or actively seeking work. This was higher than the national average, where 65.9 percent of the population 16 and older were in the labor force. In fact, only 15 other states and the District of Columbia had higher participation rates than South Dakota.

South Dakota's labor force of 358,000 in 1988 was 54 percent male and 46 percent female. With this ratio, South Dakota closely paralleled the national labor force which was comprised of 55 percent men and 45 percent women.

Youth (age 16-19) constituted about seven percent of South Dakota's labor force in 1988. On a nationwide basis, youth made up six percent of the labor force in 1988. Approximately 61 percent of South Dakota's youth were in the labor force in 1988, while only 55 percent of this age group were in the labor force nationally.

The majority of South Dakota's labor force participants in 1988 (65 percent) were married with a spouse present. Nationally, 59 percent of the labor force fell into this category.

In South Dakota, the largest number of experienced labor force participants, 57,000, were in services occupations (i.e. cosmetologist, fire fighters, waiters and waitresses) in 1988. The second highest experienced occupational group in the labor force was farming, forestry and fishing, which had 51,000 participants. Administrative support (including clerical) occupations accounted for the third largest experienced occupational group in the labor force at 44,000. And professional specialty occupations ran a close fourth with 43,000 experienced labor force participants.

The industry employing the largest portion of the state's experienced labor force was the trade industry. About 66,000 of South Dakota's experienced labor force participants were in this industry in 1988. The second largest industry was the service industry (i.e. health, business, and automotive repair services) which had 59,000 experienced labor force participants.

While 68.9 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years and older were in the labor force, 66.2 percent (344,000 people) were employed. Just twelve other states and the District of Columbia had a higher proportion of their population working.

South Dakota's unemployment rate in 1988 was 3.9 percent. Only 11 other states had lower unemployment rates.

Males also constituted 54 percent of the employed portion of the labor force, and females 46 percent. The unemployment rates between these two groups differed only slightly -- 4.0 percent for men and 3.9 percent for women.

Seventy-eight percent of South Dakota's employed people in 1988 were on full-time schedules. And the majority of those employed just part-time (76 percent) were voluntarily employed part-time.

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South Dakotans Work More Hours

South Dakota full-time employees, on the average, worked more hours than the employed in any other state in 1988. Those on full-time schedules worked an average of 48.8 hours per week. Even when part-time workers are included, South Dakota still kept its first-place ranking -- working 41 hours per week.

Of the 14,000 unemployed in the state in 1988, about 38 percent were job losers. Only five other states had a lower percentage of their labor force unemployed because they had lost jobs. The largest portion of South Dakota's unemployed (49 percent) were so because they were either entering the labor force for the first time, or they were re-entering the labor force. Many people are temporarily unemployed while seeking a job for the first time, or re-enter the labor force after not participating for a period of time. An example of someone who is classified as a re-entrant is a person who has left the labor force to raise a family, and then re-enters the labor force after a period of time.

The highest annual average unemployment rate in South Dakota's industries was noted in the construction industry (13.9 percent). Even though unemployment in this industry was 10 percent higher than the state's total unemployment rate of 3.9 percent, it was still lower than this industry's rate in 15 other states.

Two South Dakota industries tied for the lowest unemployment rate. Both the agriculture industry and the finance, insurance and real estate industry had an annual average unemployment rate of .8 percent in 1988.

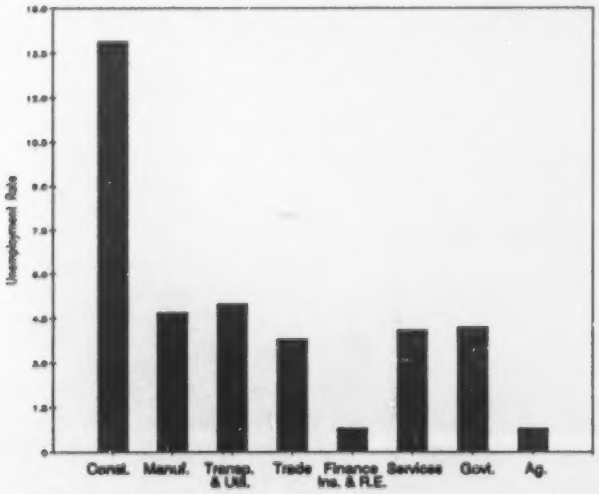
Workers in the trade industry (noted above as employing the largest portion of South Dakota's experienced labor force) had an annual average unemployment rate of 3.8 percent. The graph below illustrates 1988 unemployment rates in South Dakota's industries.

South Dakota unemployment rates in various occupational categories in 1988 ranged from 1.1 percent in farming, forestry and fishing, to 10.3 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

The unemployment rate for South Dakota's service occupations (which account for the largest number of the state's experienced labor force participants) was 4.9 percent.

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the Bureau of Census for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a monthly survey of the noncivilian population 16 years and older, which is conducted in about 55,800 households nationwide, including approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota.

1988 South Dakota Unemployment Rates By Industry



Source: 1988 Current Population Survey

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In July 1989, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 268,300. This is an increase of 1,600 jobs (or 0.6 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

Nearly all private industry groups and government posted job growth over year-ago employment levels. The exception was the manufacturing industry, which decreased by 1,000 jobs from year-ago levels.

The wholesale and retail trade industry led the industry groups in job growth with the addition of 1,100 jobs. Some of the growth in the trade industry can be attributed to the hiring of more part-time workers. The retail trade division gained 700 jobs and the wholesale trade division gained 400 jobs. Sectors posting increases in the retail trade division were: food stores; automotive dealers; general merchandise stores; furniture stores; and miscellaneous retail stores. An increase in advertising and promotional activity appears to be largely responsible for increased sales in the automotive sector. As sales increased, more people were employed to meet the increased workload.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry grew by 500 jobs from year-ago levels. Credit agencies other than banks noted an increase of 200 jobs from year-ago employment levels, in order to accommodate an increased workload. Insurance carriers, brokers, and agents showed an increase of 200 jobs from year-ago levels. Part of the increase in this division can be attributed to an increased workload in a South Dakota branch office due to the closure of that firm's out-of-state branch office. Because of the subsequent increase in work in this South Dakota branch office, additional personnel were hired. The rest of the job increase in this division resulted from the hiring of additional staff to write federal crop insurance policies. Because of changes in federal requirements, some recipients of last year's federal disaster payments had to obtain crop insurance before they would be eligible for farm programs.

The services industry added 400 jobs from year-ago levels. The medical and health division is still dominating job growth in this industry with the addition of 700 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Some of the continuing growth in this division is due to staff specializations required by the use of highly technical equipment, along with increases in the variety and frequency of treatment. Also, new programs (such as the swing bed program) are allowing health care establishments to more fully utilize and increase occupancy, which also creates the need for more health care workers.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in July 1989 decreased 5,400 jobs (or 2.0 percent) over the month. Although nonfarm employment traditionally decreases from June to July, as it did again this year, 1989 still brought the highest July level ever recorded, at 268,300.

Most of the job decrease over the month can be attributed to the seasonal decrease in education. Within government, local education decreased 5,500 jobs and state education decreased 900 jobs. Public education employees such as cafeteria workers, school bus drivers, substitute teachers and work study students who were still employed in early June, were dropped from payrolls in July--thus, creating the over-the-month seasonal decline.

Even though the employment level in the majority of the private industry groups remained relatively stable over the month, there was varying activity occurring within the divisions of these industries. For example: in the services industry, the education division noted its seasonal decline (following the same trend which occurred in state and local education), while the hotels and amusements division noted continued job growth due to the tourism season.

The construction industry continued an upward seasonal swing with the addition of 500 jobs. All three divisions of the construction industry noted job growth: building 100 jobs; highway and street 200 jobs; and special trade contractors 200 jobs.

The South Dakota labor force in July was 371,500. There were 356,600 South Dakotans employed and 14,900 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.0 percent, a decrease of 0.2 percent from the June rate.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1989 (1)				July 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	126,238,000	119,502,000	6,736,000	5.3 (3)	123,888,000	117,066,000	6,823,000	5.5 (3)
South Dakota	371,500	356,600	14,900	4.0	366,600	353,900	13,000	3.5
Sioux Falls MSA	73,900	71,175	2,725	3.7	74,151	71,933	2,218	3.0
Rapid City MSA	41,310	39,817	1,493	3.6	40,792	39,364	1,428	3.5
Aurora	1,517	1,504	13	0.9	1,590	1,573	17	1.1
Beadle	9,825	9,481	344	3.5	9,679	9,398	281	2.9
Bennett	1,290	1,239	51	4.0	1,326	1,252	74	5.6
Bon Homme	3,654	3,628	26	0.7	3,575	3,509	66	1.8
Brookings	14,810	14,049	761	5.1	14,185	13,527	658	4.6
Brown	20,177	18,810	1,367	6.8	21,032	20,068	964	4.6
Brule	2,720	2,656	64	2.4	2,754	2,630	124	4.5
Buffalo	537	447	90	16.8	465	422	43	9.2
Butte	3,493	3,399	94	2.7	3,422	3,311	111	3.2
Campbell	1,240	1,231	9	0.7	1,170	1,135	35	3.0
Charles Mix	4,254	4,047	207	4.9	4,179	3,950	229	5.5
Clark	2,230	1,901	329	14.8	2,244	1,947	297	13.2
Clay	6,260	5,973	287	4.6	6,243	5,907	336	5.4
Codington	12,955	12,367	588	4.5	12,386	11,922	464	3.7
Corson	1,543	1,417	126	8.2	1,617	1,479	138	8.5
Custer	4,591	4,546	45	1.0	4,942	4,791	151	3.1
Davison	10,051	9,869	182	1.8	9,386	9,301	85	0.9
Day	3,630	3,408	222	6.1	3,503	3,420	83	2.4
Deuel	2,298	2,230	68	3.0	2,267	2,222	45	2.0
Dewey	2,176	1,943	233	10.7	2,011	1,838	173	8.6
Douglas	1,807	1,777	30	1.7	1,926	1,860	66	3.4
Edmunds	2,269	2,181	88	3.9	2,224	2,168	56	2.5
Fall River	3,774	3,669	105	2.8	3,769	3,583	186	4.9
Faulk	1,233	1,220	13	1.1	1,219	1,205	14	1.1
Grant	4,440	4,273	167	3.8	4,345	4,180	165	3.8
Gregory	2,699	2,601	98	3.6	2,553	2,473	80	3.1
Haakon	1,233	1,180	53	4.3	1,206	1,189	17	1.4
Hamlin	2,469	2,401	68	2.8	2,459	2,368	91	3.7
Hand	2,112	2,074	38	1.8	2,096	2,082	14	0.7
Hanson	1,443	1,422	21	1.5	1,502	1,440	62	4.1
Harding	883	842	41	4.6	863	857	6	0.7
Hughes	9,114	8,862	252	2.8	9,141	8,961	180	2.0
Hutchinson	4,503	4,407	96	2.1	4,502	4,430	72	1.6
Hyde	914	893	21	2.3	919	907	12	1.3
Jackson	1,918	1,845	73	3.8	1,872	1,820	52	2.8

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1989 (1)				July 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,188	1,171	17	1.4	1,140	1,126	14	1.2
Jones	778	767	11	1.4	794	784	10	1.3
Kingsbury	2,930	2,853	77	2.6	2,953	2,875	78	2.6
Lake	5,027	4,738	289	5.7	5,402	5,121	281	5.2
Lawrence	12,284	11,769	515	4.2	11,328	10,946	382	3.4
Lincoln	7,975	7,731	244	3.1	7,504	7,203	301	4.0
Lyman	1,718	1,628	90	5.2	1,724	1,660	64	3.7
McCook	2,866	2,791	75	2.6	2,983	2,880	103	3.5
McPherson	1,628	1,585	43	2.6	1,647	1,626	21	1.3
Marshall	2,433	2,305	128	5.3	2,377	2,344	33	1.4
Meade	10,316	9,773	543	5.3	9,616	9,276	340	3.5
Mellette	903	860	43	4.8	910	865	45	4.9
Miner	1,514	1,469	45	3.0	1,603	1,508	95	5.9
Minnehaha	73,900	71,175	2,725	3.7	74,151	71,933	2,218	3.0
Moody	3,297	3,190	107	3.2	3,559	3,421	138	3.9
Pennington	41,310	39,817	1,493	3.6	40,792	39,364	1,428	3.5
Perkins	2,534	2,502	32	1.3	2,568	2,529	39	1.5
Potter	1,540	1,514	26	1.7	1,614	1,525	89	5.5
Roberts	4,649	4,397	252	5.4	4,663	4,477	186	4.0
Sanborn	1,171	1,143	28	2.4	1,203	1,186	17	1.4
Shannon	2,118	1,780	338	16.0	2,303	1,832	471	20.5
Spink	3,899	3,771	128	3.3	3,761	3,712	49	1.3
Stanley	1,791	1,703	88	4.9	1,553	1,522	31	2.0
Sully	834	823	11	1.3	875	863	12	1.4
Todd	2,503	2,336	167	6.7	2,370	2,217	153	6.5
Tripp	3,615	3,532	83	2.3	3,565	3,443	122	3.4
Turner	4,356	4,288	68	1.6	4,382	4,283	99	2.3
Union	6,305	5,952	353	5.6	5,836	5,628	208	3.6
Walworth	3,192	3,021	171	5.4	3,021	2,932	89	2.9
Yankton	11,862	11,545	317	2.7	10,996	10,670	326	3.0
Ziebach	1,010	888	122	12.1	1,044	970	74	7.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.2 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

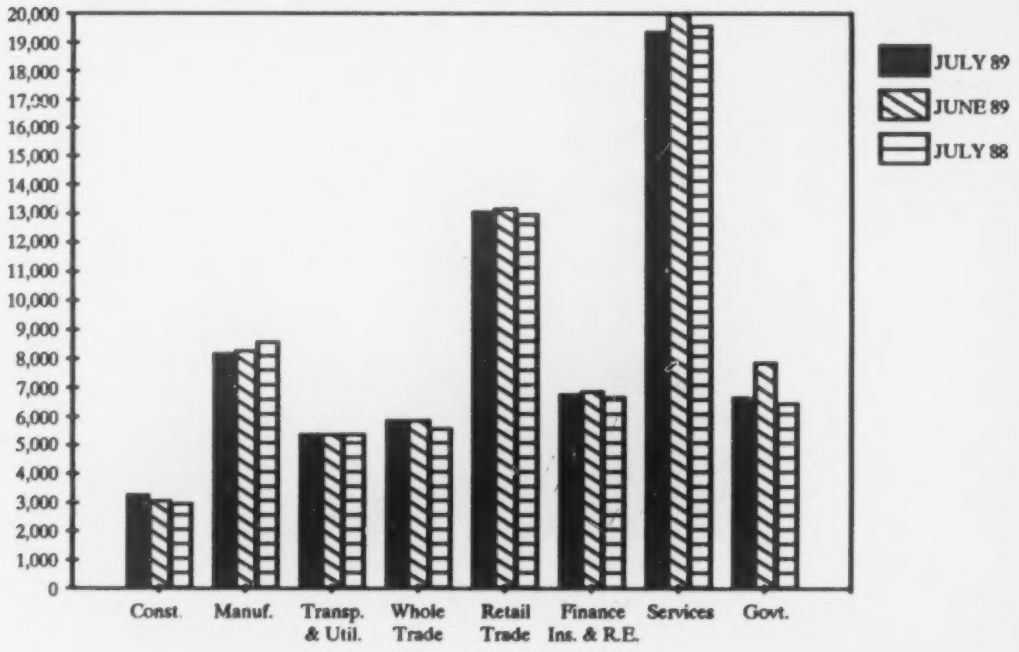
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	268,300	273,700	266,700	-2.0	.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	212,100	212,100	211,100	.0	.5
MINING	2,800	2,700	2,800	3.7	.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,400	10,900	11,200	4.6	1.8
MANUFACTURING	30,300	30,500	31,300	-.7	-3.2
Durable Goods	16,400	16,300	17,500	.6	-6.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,300	9,300	10,500	.0	-11.4
Nondurable Goods	13,900	14,200	13,800	-2.1	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	8,000	7,800	-2.5	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,700	13,700	13,800	.0	-.7
Transportation	8,100	8,200	8,200	-1.2	-1.2
Communication	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,800	71,700	70,700	.1	1.6
Wholesale Trade	18,100	18,300	17,700	-1.1	2.3
Durable Goods	8,300	8,300	8,100	.0	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,800	10,000	9,600	-2.0	2.1
Retail Trade	53,700	53,500	53,000	.4	1.3
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,900	8,800	8,900	1.1	.0
Food Stores	8,000	7,800	7,900	2.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,300	15,300	14,800	.0	3.4
Finance	9,600	9,700	9,300	-1.0	3.2
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,500	4,700	4,300	-4.3	4.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,700	3,500	.0	5.7
SERVICES	66,900	67,300	66,500	-.6	.6
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	20,400	20,200	20,800	1.0	-1.9
Personal and Business	8,600	8,700	9,000	-1.1	-4.4
Medical and Health Services	25,500	25,800	24,800	-1.2	2.8
Hospitals	11,800	11,800	11,200	.0	5.4
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	14,000	13,600	-2.1	.7
Educational Services	3,600	3,900	3,600	-7.7	.0
Social Services	4,600	4,700	4,400	-2.1	4.5
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	9,000	.0	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	56,200	61,700	55,600	-8.9	1.1
Federal	10,500	10,700	10,700	-1.9	-1.9
State	16,100	15,900	15,700	1.3	2.5
State Education	5,000	5,900	4,800	-15.3	4.2
Local	29,600	35,100	29,300	-15.7	1.0
Local Education	14,000	19,500	13,800	-28.2	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

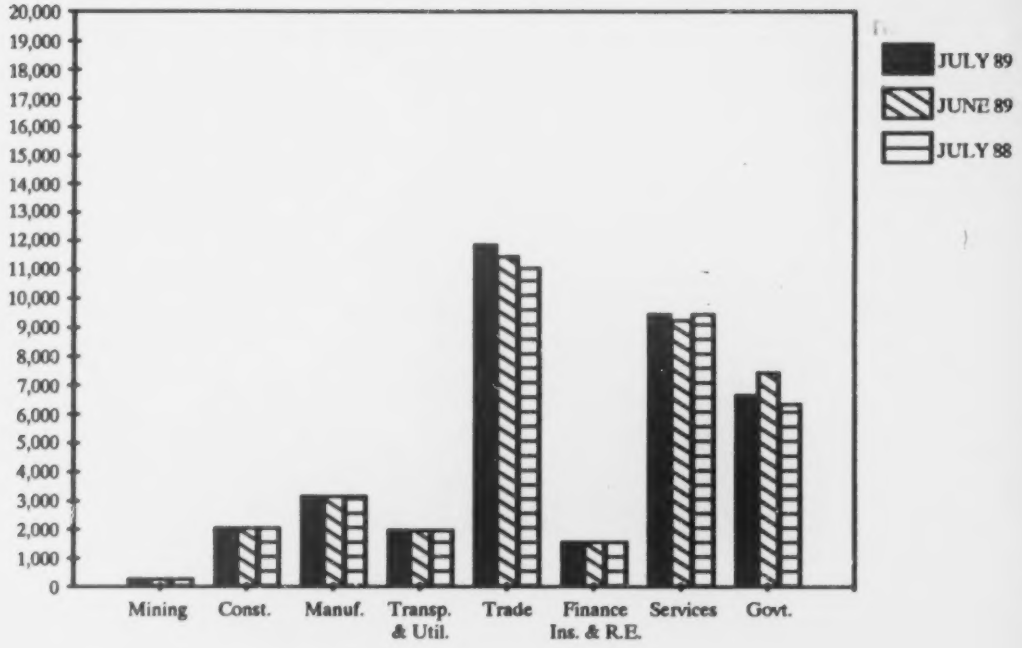


	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	68,900	70,700	68,400	-2.5	.7
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,300	3,100	3,000	6.5	10.0
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,300	8,600	-1.2	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	.0	.0
TRADE	19,000	19,000	18,600	.0	2.2
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Retail Trade	13,100	13,200	13,000	-.8	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,800	6,900	6,700	-1.4	1.5
SERVICES	19,400	20,000	19,600	-3.0	-1.0
GOVERNMENT	6,700	7,900	6,500	-15.2	3.1

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,300	37,500	36,200	-.5	3.0
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,100	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
TRADE	11,900	11,500	11,100	3.5	7.2
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,300	2,100	4.3	14.3
Retail Trade	9,500	9,200	9,100	3.3	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,500	9,300	9,500	2.2	.0
GOVERNMENT	6,700	7,500	6,400	-10.7	4.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Private	176,700	176,600	176,200	34.7	34.4	35.2
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,400	42.5	42.0	43.0
Construction	9,200	8,700	9,300	41.5	41.9	42.3
Manufacturing	22,800	23,000	23,900	40.2	41.8	40.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,400	11,400	11,400	38.3	38.5	39.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,800	62,700	62,100	32.9	32.8	33.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,300	11,300	10,900	37.6	36.3	37.2
Services	56,900	57,300	56,300	31.7	30.6	31.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Private	$259.90	$255.25	$252.74	$7.49	$7.42	$7.18
Mining	510.00	501.90	516.86	12.00	11.95	12.02
Construction	402.97	407.69	406.50	9.71	9.73	9.61
Manufacturing	328.43	335.65	322.73	8.17	8.03	7.91
Transportation & Public Utilities	418.62	418.50	411.29	10.93	10.87	10.36
Wholesale & Retail Trade	201.02	200.08	203.55	6.11	6.10	6.04
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	285.01	275.88	265.98	7.58	7.60	7.15
Services	227.29	213.89	207.02	7.17	6.99	6.51

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,600	5,900	6,500	44.2	42.7	43.9
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	38.2	42.0	38.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$378.35	$361.24	$356.47	$8.56	$8.46	$8.12
Rapid City MSA	322.79	352.80	304.15	8.45	8.40	7.90

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Sex, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
Male	795	716	787
Female	1,238	1,055	1,026
Race, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
White	1,648	1,462	1,413
Nonwhite	385	309	400
Age, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
Under 45	1,449	1,272	1,332
Over 45	584	499	481
[2]Industry, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
Mining	13	13	17
Construction	113	116	112
Manufacturing	624	569	389
Transportation & Public Utilities	79	81	54
Trade	442	356	398
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	69	35	64
Services	552	510	636
Government	141	91	143
[2]Occupation, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
Professional & Managerial	380	355	402
Clerical and Sales	464	387	439
Services	286	204	341
Processing	41	32	109
Machine Trade	41	55	56
Benchwork	422	401	155
Structural Work	214	182	168
Other	185	155	143
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
1-2 Weeks	464	370	467
3-4 Weeks	268	246	249
5-14 Weeks	813	676	687
15 Weeks & Over	488	479	410

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,269	1,404	1,409	-9.6	-9.9
B. Weeks Compensated	8,005	7,213	6,882	11.0	16.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$583,042	$757,718	$588,196	-23.1	-.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,282,797	$42,902,370	$41,526,800	.9	4.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	9,430	6,825	9,592	38.2	-1.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,435	7,179	4,975	-24.3	9.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,052	14,158	6,433	-50.2	9.6

	July 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$72,068

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	July 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	41	$9,512
J. Partial Employment	76	$6,004

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	124.4	124.1	118.5	0.2	5.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.7	141.4	138.0	0.2	2.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	143,731	142,440	135,571	0.9	6.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,430	1,419	1,478	0.8	-3.2
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.98	11.07	9.29	-0.8	18.2

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.